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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1891.

EUNDAY, Per Year...... 2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year..... 8 00

Two Ideas of Democratic Policy.

The Hon. WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN goes into the Fifty-second Congress with the experience of more than a quarter of a century. Twenty-six years of his life have been spent in the House of Representatives in the service of his country and his party. He was already an old and valued member of the House when Mr. MILLS first made his appearance from Corsicana.

Judge HOLMAN is not to our knowledge a candidate for Speaker. He has not put himself forward as the representative of any idea or policy, and he is not running around entreating newcomers in the House to stake the fortunes of the Democratic party, both in the next Congress elections and in the Presidential contest, upon the soundness and sanity of his individual judgment of the political situation. He will quietly take his place in the Fifty-second House, and in such committee work as circumstances may assign to him, prepared now as heretofore to do what he can to secure to the people of this country the blessings of honest, economical, and Democratic government.

We speak here of Judge Holman, because in spite of himself he is in the Fifty-second Congress the most conspicuous representative of the unselfish policy and the vital ideas which have won for the Democratic party every great victory that has crowned its efforts since the end of the civil war; just as Mr. MILLS represents the policy of personal ambition, recklessness of consequences, disaster in the past and certain disaster in the future. Honesty is the best policy, and Judge Holman's name stands for honest government, just as Mr. MILLS's name stands for free trade and the devil take all else.

It is the habit of the Mugwump free traders who are for MILLS because MILLS is for free trade, to sneer at Judge Holman's ideas of what constitutes reform. Mr. MILLS himself, on a memorable occasion in the House, once attacked Judge Holman as a cheese-paring and parsimonious obstructionist. The free trader from Texas has no more conception of the ethical and political value of HOLMAN'S life-long fight against corruption and extravagance than a lightning bug has of the Eighth Comsulted RANDALL, when that great Democrat was alive, and whose Mugwump supporters are now piling insults on RAN DALL's grave, dislikes and has more than once derided the man who stood shoulder to shoulder with RANDALL in so many a hardfought battle for Democracy.

One very shrewd observer, outside of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-second Congress, has indicated the lines on which the Democracy can elect a Democratic House next fall, and at the same time elect a Democratic President. "If the present Congress," he says, " succeeds in reducing the expenditures of the Government by one hundred millions of dollars or more, thus making a surplus by which the next Administration can revise the tariff, it will have given us an issue which will win before the We quote from the letter written by the Hon. ROSWELL P. FLOWER to the Hon. ALFRED C. CHAPIN.

As in 1875 and again in 1883, the Democracy returns to power in Congress next Monday. bearing from the people of this country a commission to give this country honest economical, Democratic government.

In this mission Mr. ROGER Q. MILLS and his Mugwump free traders have no part o interest whatever.

The Dispute in Onondaga

The assignment by the Governor of Judge MORGAN J. O'BRIEN of this city to hold an extraordinary Special Term of the Supreme Court in Syracuse tends greatly to increase public interest in the election controversy now going on in Onondaga county.

If, as is suggested in some despatches from Syracuse, Mr. Justice O'BRIEN has been sent there simply to dispose of an unusual press of ordinary litigation in that city, his appointment to hold an additional Special Term has no political significance. If, on the other hand, the extraordinary Special Term has been called with reference to preventing the ultimate success of the Republicans in the election cases which have come before Mr. Justice KENNEDY, the matter is far more serious.

We have not been able to follow the detalls of the Onondaga election controversy with sufficient particularity to express a confident opinion in regard to its merits. Indeed, we doubt whether any fair judgment can be formed upon such newspaper accounts as have been telegraphed from Syracuse to New York. Many things, however, in the language of Judge KENNEDY. as reported even in the Republican newspapers, have impressed us unfavorably, indicating, if the published statements are correct, an attitude of mind on his part that is hardly decorous or judicial.

But whatever Judge Kennedy may have done, the unprecedented course of sending a Judge of one political party to a distant portion of the State to exercise his official powers in opposition to a Judge belonging to the adverse party can only be justified when the conduct of the local magistrate is so clearly and indisputably in the wrong as to amount to a flagrant disregard of public light. Unless the course taken or proposed to be taken by Mr. Justice KENNEDY turns out to be wholly unlawful and unwarranted in any reasonable view of the case, it will prove to be a serious error indeed on the part of the Executive to exercise the power to order an extraordinary term of court to be held in Onondaga county in order to overcome, for the time being, the effect of his decisions

On the other hand, if, as is confidently as serted by the Democrats of Onondaga, it be the fact that Judge KENNEDY is proceeding as a political partisan rather than as a responsible judicial officer, in plain disregard not only of the mandates of the law but of his own rulings in previous cases, the Governor may properly take such means as are accessary to insure the due administration of justice in that part of the State. When Gen. Dix was Governor it was not thought improper or unbecoming to send a Republican Supreme Court Justice from Buffalo to try criminal cases of great pab- ticians of Indiana. lie importance in this city, and even to hold

Oyer and Terminer in Brooklyn.

ense of official duty to assign some Republican Judge outside the Fifth Judicial listrict to hold the extraordinary Special Term; but as the New York Tribune says of Judge O'BRIEN: "He holds a high position in this community, and his course on the bench has not laid him open to criticism." We are confident that he will do nothing anywhere that will not be honorable to him both as a public officer and as a man.

A Social Directory. Of late years several directories of the more prosperous or more socially distinguished part of the population of New York have been published annually for the benefit of business men who have occasion to use such selected lists, and for the convenience of fashlonable society in its various grades

and divisions. The last edition of the one of these directories which assumes to be more particularly the directory of the fashion of the town, has lately appeared. It contains upward of nine thousand family names and residences, but the number of individuals it catalogues alphabetically is very much greater, for both husbands and wives and adult unmarried sons and daughters of the houses are separately entered. The individuality of the married women is further respected by the publication of their maiden names also. Taking this directory as a correct and complete enumeration of the people in New York who are entitled to the social distinction it assumes to mark, their aggregate is probably somewhere

about fifteen thousand, or about one in a

hundred of the total population.

The list is made up obviously with the catalogues of the members of the more prominent clubs as its basis, though, of course, there are families and individuals of a social distinction so generally recognized that o uch guide to their discovery was requisite. Of these clubs about fifty are enumerated, and their members seem to have been taken without much discrimination, and as a matter of necessity. The mere fact that a man belongs to one or more of these associations may not of itself be any sure indication of the superiority of his social position, but for the purposes of the directory the lists of their membership undoubtedly furnished the only available material outside of a circle of fashion composed of a few hundred people. Besides, the assumption is that a man's membership in such a club indicates that his social qualifications have stood the scrutiny of a more or less competent examining committee: though it may be true that an indisputably clubable man is not always a rich social acquisition elsewhere, and for

that very reason. Among the 15,000 or more people selected by this directory, however, are included substantially all the families in New York entitled to fashionable distinction because of their associations and manner of life, mandment. The man who hated and in- even if a much greater number of those registered themselves lay no claims to such a

classification. The circle of fashion is really very small in New York, if we mean by it the people who devote themselves to the business of fashionable amusement and entertainment as a prime object of interest and ambition. Probably, all told, it does not number as many hundreds of men and women as there are thousands in this directory. It includes, too, only a small part of the families of great wealth, and even the directory itself omits many milionaires well known in financial circles but unknown in the clubs from which its list of names was chiefly obtained Wealth and fashion are by no means synonymous and convertible terms in New York Fashion may need wealth as a foundation and an impulse, but the possession of wealth may not imply adaptation to its demands or willingness to sustain its onerous requirements. It is always and everywhere a par row circle of people of special tastes and capacities.

This directory shows also that the people of wealth, fashion, refinement, and social distinction are now scattered throughout the town, whereas formerly, or less than a narrow strip of territory. Their residences extend from Washington square to the Central Park and along its boundaries. On he newly built up district to the west of that Park, also, is a large colony of rich and well-to-do people who make up a community which is substantially by itself. The great distances between the

nomes of these more fortunate or more ashionable families is compelling the formation of substantially independent circles No lady can go through a visiting list which extends over so many miles, and hence the mere growth of New York has tended to increase the social divisions and multiply the social circles, with reference to the mere geographical distribution of the mem bers. Even the exclusiveness of fashion, or which there is sometimes criticism, is often made necessary for convenience and selfprotection simply.

The fifteen thousand people included in this directory, moreover, are only a small part of the refined, cultivated, and even prosperous inhabitants of New York. This ittle volume gives nothing approaching an indication even of the wealth and luxury of the town, not to speak of its moral excellence and social worth.

First and Second Choice.

A meeting of Indiana Republicans op posed to the renomination of Gen HARRISON was held in Indianapolis last Saturday, and another meeting for the same purpose will be held in Fort Wayne. Among those present at the Indianapolis conference were members of the Republi can State Committee, editors of Republican journals, and a number of men who voted for HARRISON in the National Convention of 1888. The man who nominated him for Senator in the Legislature of 1881 was there. All are active politicians, and all are said to have reported that the majority of the Republicans in their districts are BLAINE men An effort will be made to get control of the Republican State Committee next January, and to elect anti-Harrison men to the Minneapolis Convention.

It is believed that Gen. HARRISON has een particularly successful in making himself disagreeable to a good many of the Republican politicians of Indiana. It is by no means entirely his fault. He may have been unwise in his distribution of offices, and his manner of refusing to do a favor or make an appointment may not be the most engaging: but the Republican party of Indiana is full of men who think that they made him, and their petitions for place and their offerings of advice have been numerous. A President with more tact and sympathy than Gen. HARRISON has would have had plenty of trouble in satisfying the Republican poli-

But whether he deserves them or not, Gen an extraordinary session of the Court of Harrison seems to have made a good many enemies at home, and naturally they are In order to avoid all possible question of trying to take advantage of his un-partisanship, we wish that the Governor popularity and the popularity of Mr. could have found it consistent with his BLANE. In Indiana as in every other

State Mr. BLAINE is the first choice of the Republicans, but it by no means follows that Gen. HARRISON will not have the Indiana delegation to the next National Convention, even if the number of Republican Hoosiers who think that they have not been well treated by him were much greater than

t appears to be. Mr. BLAINE must be either for himself or for Gen. HARRISON. If he wants the nomination, there is no need of making any effort to elect BLAINE delegations. He is the party, so to speak, and the whole patronage of the Administration would be ineffectual in drumming up any considerable number of Harrison men in apy quarter but the South. If he doesn't want the nomination. HARRISON is the man to whom he will let it go. Only a quarrel between these two men can prevent HARRISON'S nomination in case Mr. BLAINE refuses to be a candidate. Gen. HARRISON cannot afford to quarrel with his Secretary of State. But by the aid of Mr. BLAINE he can count upon being the candidate if Mr. BLAINE is not. All that he has to fear in Indiana is that his enemies, posing as BLAINE mon. may succeed in electing some delegates who are for anybody to beat Habrison But Mr. BLAINE will have enough friends in the Convention to nominate the candidate.

Our Friend the Trotter.

Kite-shaped and oval-shaped tracks being grouped as indistinguishable, the year now closed except for a loophole still left at the balmy but almost deserted Stockton, has shaken down the trotting records with a lgor bordering on violence.

The record without qualification of age or sex, the record of records, has been bettered by half a second. Maud S.'s 2:08% is now on the second page of the book, tho irst being impressed with Sunol's 2:08%. There is no use in saying that if these two mares had made their supreme efforts upon the same day and upon the same track, it would have been any horseman's dollars to cents that Maud would have left Sunol behind her, not only at the close of the third deciding heat, but in the first heat, and that that would have been better than 2:081/4. The new figures are Sunol's, and they are the best.

The marks for four and three year olds are as they were, each at 2:101/2; but enough has been demonstrated by this year's class of youngsters to show that the present figure can't hope to last much beyond the spring of 1892.

The two-year-old record has felt the shock of improvement most heavily. It has been cut seven seconds and a quarter, enough to make conservative old experts conclude that they never really knew anything about colts, and take also a new. even astounded view of the trotter's prospects of ultimately reaching the arbitrary but surely fascinating ideal of a mile in two minutes. 2:10% is now the record for two-year-olds, as but a few years ago it was the record for all ages, when Maud S. took back her laurels from St. Julien to the delight and amazement of a public just beginning to appre ciate the dawning of a new era.

The yearling record saw nearly as big a hole knocked in its bottom as that for twoyear-olds. Instead of being just below 2:30, as it was left in the fall of 1890, it is now well on the way to 2:30, at 2:251/4. Frou Frou, who put it there last Saturday, the two-year-old of 1891, carried back to the decade between 1840 and 1850, would have beaten Lady Suffolk.

Here these figures may be expected to rest for the winter. It has been a great year for all sorts and conditions of horsemen, whether they trade, own, or handle. The honest farmer who smooths his broad acres for the nourishment of knowingly selected stock has felt himself raised on a wave of prosperity and mounting almost as high as his less sporting brother who has had to put an extra brace on his barn to hold up his wheat. The sly and merry professional who holds the reins and rides has got out of the late season's operations more of that inestimable boon from Providence generation ago, they were congregated in a known as fun than ever was dispensed to his organization in any year of the past. And the owners have gained as much glory, and generally speaking, expended as little noney therefor, as they could hope for in the light of reason and of the established manners and customs of the track. The public has watched the progress of the favorite American quadruped with enjoyment in which not even a single setback of disappointment was untinged with hope of eventual triumph.

Hope of a better record for the coming year was never stronger. Let it come, and drop away way down until one might think that the bottom to the trotter's limitations was going to drop out in mass.

A very stanch, intelligent, and observing Presbyterian informs us that on the Sunday evening when Dr. Barons delivered his first ecture at the Presbyterian Church of the Covenant, in Park avenue, President Parrox, the foremost exponent of the strict and extreme Calvinistic school of theology, preached at the church of the late Dr. Howard Chosny. in Fourth avenue. Our learned, distinguished, and orthodox friend went first to hear President Patton and scrutinize his audience. The congregation was small, not filling the ground floor of the church, while the galleries were entirely empty. He observed also that the women, who made up the majority of the attendants, were severe and ill-favored in feature He looked in vain for a pretty face. Next he vent to hear Dr. BRIGGS and found the church crowded in every part; but what especially struck him was the prevailing beauty of the women. He concludes, therefore, that the new Presbyterianism is bound to succeed, the superior attractions of its feminine supporters being an irresistible force. We expnot deny that there is strength in his argument; but not carnal beauty should in the battlefield of theology prevail. Spiritual beauty is what is needed.

We learn by a despatch from Philadel phia that it cannot be ascertained there in what way the 500 laborers about to be sent from this country to the Mexican port of Contracoalcos are to be employed, but "it is supposed they have been hired by a railroad company." We are able to throw light on this

The Mexican Government recently made contract, involving an expenditure of \$4.500, 000, for the construction of a port and harbon at Coatzacoalcos, a pretty town at the mouth of the important river of that name, which flows northward across the Isthmus of Tehuantopec in southern Mexico. It is in a direct line from the harbor of Ventoza, on the Pacific coast of the isthmus, and has invited the action of the Mexican Government through its relation to interceeanic communication. The river upon which the town is situated has an extensive basin, and the region that is watered by the main stream and its numerous affluents is rich in natural resources, including among its products mahogany, sugar, coffee, cotton, toacco, cacao, and vanilla. By constructing at Contraconless a port and harbor serviceable for large vessels, the Mexican Government expects to open up this region to a larger commoree than it has yet had.

We quote from a recent issue of THE SUN thus: "As far back as the year 1520, Cobrez gave orders for soundings over the bar at the mouth of the Coatzacoaloos River, and ever since that time explorers and navigators have

been interested in the region. Good service was done there by the Commission sent by the United States Government in 1850, and also by the exploring party under Capt. SHUFFLDT of the American navy twenty years afterward; while still more recent explorations have largely increased the knowledge then and pre-

iously procured." The construction of a suitable harbor at Cotzacoalcos-which is to be undertaken by an American company—will be the most impor-tant of the public works recently provided for by the Mexican Government; and the 500 ia-borers who are to leave this country during the present month to construct it will be but the advance guard of a far larger force that will find employment there for several years.

Too much praise cannot be expressed for the selection of WILLIAM F. SHERRAN as the member of the Democratic National Committee representing the State of New York Among all our younger public men no one displays brighter promise or more substantial qualities. He is a Democrat; he is able; he is faithful to the Constitution. The future is all before him.

The ship load of Malaya reported to have been lost at sea while on their way from the Gilbert Islands to Mexico, would not have been "virtually slaves" if they had reached that country, but would have been what are known here as "contract laborers," freed from the slavery in which they had been held by the chiefs under whom they were born The coffee planters of southwestern Mexico to whom they were under contract, cannot procure native laborers of any of the races in that country, and have for many years been trying to get suitable laborers from some other efforts to got Italians and Spaniards, and also in their efforts to get colored people from this country; and the getting of Chinamen would not be permitted by the Mexican Government They were glad, therefore, to make a contract for the employment of some of the hardy natives of the Gilbert Islands, though they could not look for many of them, as the popu

If the 270 of the islanders who are reported as lost at sea had reached Mexico, they would have been better off than they ever were in the coral group from which they came. They would have had some other clothing than leaves and some other food than pandanus under bloodthirsty chiefs, and they would have lived in a country in which slavery and cannibalism do not exist.

Any one who has seen the latest map of the Congo State has probably observed that a sort of hump now adorns the State at its northwest corner. There has been no fresh treaty no boundary dispute, within the past year, and yet the map makers, for good and sufficient reasons, have added this protuberance, which extends the northwest corner of the State

further north. It happened in this way: France and the Congo State agreed that in a certain part of its course the Mobangi River should be the boundary between the French Congo and the tions discovered that the Mobangi's big bend is further north than was supposed. maps have, therefore, been corrected, and the Congo State has suddenly had an accession of

territory. NO EXTREMIST FOR SPEAKER.

From the New York Herald of yesterday. The Speakership of the House of Representatives at Washington is a post which the ablest statesmen may well covet. It is also one which only the ablest statesmen can fill with credit to themselves and benefit to the country.

The influence which its incumbent may wield is second only to that of the President, and in many important respects it is even greater. He has absolute control of the committees and can thereby give both shape and color to national legislation. If he happens to be a man like Wolsey, at once diplomatic and unprincipled, he can throw the complexion of his own hobbies and eccentricities over the enactments of two sessions. If he happens to be a man like Reed, mettlesome, reckless, and partisan, he can trample fair play in debate under foot, recognize only his supporters on the floor, refuse to recognize the opposition, and by a series of arbitrary rulings help his

party at the cost of the people.

The Democrats are about to fix on a man to occupy that chair. It is a matter of great moment, and they can afford to go slow. "It is ber of candidates is large, and, if a knowledge f parliamentary usage were the only requis they are perhaps about equally equipped. But though a practical knowledge of the rules which govern legislative bodies is of great importance, there are other qualifications without which no man should be elected Speaker.

A candidate should have no chance whatever of winning that prize if he is an extremist in politics either on the side of free trade or proection. Whether it is Mills, or Crisp, or Mc Millic, or any one else, the party will do itself an injury if it elects a man who will push his personal theories of free trade or silver; we have had our fill of that sort of thing in the last Congress, and a Democratic Reed is no better than a Republican Reed. We don't want any Reedism in the Congress which i

about to convene. Mr. Mills has announced himself a full-Reduced free trader, and boasted that he will fight for his convictions. That is commend able elsewhere, but not in the Speaker's chair. It would be nothing short of a calamity if, on election, he should proceed to make the House a debating ground for the vindication of his individual hobby. That he will do this very few Congressmen doubt. Otherwise his boast is vain, and after all he is not willing to fight for

his convictions. The American people are naturally conservative. They dislike and distrust radical changes. When McKinley brought out his panacea for all our ills, and declared that what the country needed was excessive and extertionate taxation, a wave of protest swep over the country, and the candidates for office who favored his theory were buried at the polls. If the Democrats go to the other extreine and elect a Speaker who represents free trade, pure and simple, the people will make another protest, and it will be equally vigor-

The Speaker should be a fair-minded, quick witted man, without a hobby and without that aggressive sort of conviction which will impel him to thrust his personal opinions down the throats of the people. With such a man we shall keep on an even keel; any other kind of a man will stir up useless strife and inaugurate an era of wrangling and empitterment which will result in no good, but, on the other hand, in great injury.

Warning Not from the Enemy.

From the Sult Lake Times.

The Democratic Sur, which does not shine for Cleve-land and Mills, intimates that if the latter is elected Speaker there will be no need of holding a National Democratic Convention. In the opinion of Tax Sur the election of Mills as Speaker, with his notions of "absolute free trade and an income tax." will leave the party about as poweriess to carry New York, Indiana, and Connecticut as "if the platform were polygamy and suicide." The paper that advances these views is not a "Republican sheet," but was the leading newspaper in shaping the recent Democratic victory in New York.

From the Seattle Post-Intellige Tax Sex, which did more to swell the majority for Flower than all the rest of the Democratic press in the nation, plainly intimates that the Democracy has not the slightest chance of electing a President in 1892 on the Mills free trade platform. The Democracy wer solemnly warned by Tue Sen in 1883 that American labor in the doubtful States would never vote for the Millabili, and it now warns the party that it can never carry the country on the Mills platform of absolute

OUR NATE AND CHILL

ree of War Vessels Oathering in th Pacific and the South Atlantic. WASHINGTON. Dec. 1 .- Although the excite

ment caused by the attack upon the sailors of the Baltimore in Valparaiso has altogether

subsided, and the outcome of the judicial in-

restigation is quietly awaited, the attitude of

The preparations for possible trouble then begun have not been relaxed. The question at issue between the two countries has not been changed, as the naval movements still going on plainly show. The United States Government made a very temperate statement to the Santiago authorities of what it considered a very great outrage committed without provocation and without excuse. The reply was noticeably lacking in expressions of regret and in pledges of indomnity, and about the only expressions that could be construed as listory were those that refused to admit that there was anything in the affray at: Valparaiso to impair the friendly relations of the two Governments. Meanby the Chilian authorities was promised. The character of this response precluded further altercation. It only remained for our Government to push on preparations to protect at all hazards American citizens from being assaulted with impunity in a foreign land while obey ng its orders and wearing its uniform. Chill is free to take her own method of satisfying herself about the Valparaiso affair. If, at its onclusion, sho finds that a degree of reparation which our country considers ample is due for this outrage, well and good; if not, the last few weeks of busy preparation will leave our naval forces in much better shape than they

were when the controversy began.

The ordering of the San Francisco from Callao to Mare Island, where she now is, and the subsequent orders to the Bultimore to proceed to the same point on the arrival of the York-town at Valparaiso, may seem to indicate that the trouble has blown over. The simple fact is that the speed of these vessels had been impared by service in tropical waters and lack of docking, and they were ordered north so that their hulls might be cleaned and painted. If they return to the west coast of South America we shall have there the San Francisco, with twolve 6-inch guns; the Baltimore, with four 3-inch and six 6-inch guns; the Yorktown with six 6-inch guns. Within a fortnight probably, the Yorktown will be joined by the Boston, carrying two 8-land and six 6-inch guns. The Charleston is on her way home from Yokohama, and may remain at Honolulu until after the Hawaiian elections; but whether there or at San Francisco she is available for Chili. She carries a battery of two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns.

there or at San Francisco she is available for Chili. She carries a battery of two 8-inch and six 6-inch guns.

Turning to the Sonth Atlantic, we find already at Montevideo the wooden craft Essex, and on the way thither the Yantic. But to the same waters is likely to be sent Admirai Waiker's squadron of evolution, comprising the flagship Chicago, carrying fourteen guns, of which four are 8-inch; the Newark, twelve 6-inch guns; the Atlanta, two 8-inch and six 6-inch, and the Bennington, six 6-inch. The Atlanta and Bennington are at Hampton Roads, and the Chicago and Newark fitting out at New York. While one reason fortheir presence in South Atlantic waters might be the condition of affairs in Brazil, Paraguay, Urugusy, and the Argentine Republic, it will be handy to have these four modern war ships well on the way to Valparaiso in case of trouble there.

Admiral Gherardi's squadron is now in the West Indies, and also ready for moving further south if required. It comprises the flagship Philadelphia, of twelve, and the Concord, of six tinch guns, besides the famous old Rearsarge, which is still good for service. There are various vessels in the Pacific, including the Iroquois at Apia, the Pensacola at Honolutu, and the Mohloan at San Francisco, besides Admiral Belknap's squadron on the Aslatic station. But without reckoning these, or the Miantonomoh at New York, it will be seen that nearly all the best vessels of our navy have within a few weeks either been sent nearer Chili or prepared for service there if required.

It is not to be supposed that with so plain a case of wrong done to American sallors in the

navy have within a few weeks either been sent nearer Chill or prepared for service there if required.

It is not to be supposed that with so plain a case of wrong done to American sailors in the streets of Valparaise, and with the police, as the evidence thus far indicates, aiding the mob and firing on our men. Chill will hesitate duly to make proper reparation. She has already made some concessions in the mode of investigation. Still our Government is not likely to let presumption supplant preparation. Were Chill disposed to quarrel with the United States, her present policy would be delay. She would have to fit out for service her new war vessels, the Errazuriz and Pinto, the former of which has just been received; above all, she would need the Capitan Prat, now nearly completed in France, and a more powerful ship than any single cruiser that we have yet in service. Still the advantages of time are not on her side all ne. Our country has under construction a much larger number of war vessels than she has, among them being the Monterey at San Francisco, which will carry still bigger guns than the Capitan Prat. The recent gain of the navy in readiness and effectiveness is very great.

MISCHIEF IN THE ELECTION LAW. Able to Observe It.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read your editorial in to-day's issue entitled "Mischief in the Present Election Law." It is right. As a party man, I have had twenty years' experience in distributing tickets at the polls,

although I have never run for office. The present election law is the most ridien lous, dangerous, and unsatisfactory that could probably be framed.

Its friends claim for it greater "spercey and Its friends claim for it greater "secrety and honesty." Neither is obtained under it while the evils that flow from it are numerous.

More tickets are openly displayed than ever before, caused largely by the confusion of the voter in handling the various tickets when he comes out of the booth; especially is this so with the old and illiterate votors.

Bribery is so openly practised under the new law that it is a question whether it should not be abolished altogether. The law cannot be enforced, nor can convictions be land under it.

he enforced, nor can convictions be had under it.

Villages are afflicted by the law: this village, for instance. Section 38 of the Ballot Reform law makes it apply to villages.

Since the incorporation of this village, back in the "thirties," politics have been ignored in nominating and choosing village officers. Under the present law it is a serious question if both political parties can unite and neminate. It seems a party caucus must be called, or else some one who is authorized to administer oaths must go around and have at least fifty citizens swear that they nominate a certain ticket, and they must christen it by giving it a name. What rot this is in comparison with our old, simple and satisfactory system! In fact, the whole law is cumbersome, expensive, unsatisfactory, un-American, and fends to legal controversies. Repeal it!

EAUGRETIES, Nov. 29.

A Contemporary Set Bight. From the Rochester Union and Adver

The valued Morning Herald, in speaking of armencita, permits itself to remark that "her lose are of the conventional Spanish yellow

What will the Morning Herald say to the sug. What will the Morning Herald say to the suggestion that "hose" is a commercial word, and
applies to articles that are for sale in dry
goods stores; but that what women wear are
stockings? Thus Oarmenelta may buy
yellow "hose," but when she puts
them on they are stockings. "Hose"
having two meanings, is always liable
to suggest a curveless continuity of unvarying diameter, which makes it peculiarly
unfit for such use as the Herald puts it to.
There is some sentiment about a stocking,
particularly when the wearer is in it, but the
important thing about hose is whether they
are "good value."

From the Circuland Plainduler.

The attempt of the Republican managers to steal the Legislature of New York turns out to be a signal failure.

She—Now that you are graduated, Dick, what are you going to be?

He—Bo! Why, just think what I am!

The Cortey presents itself pictorially as a Christmas number, among its illustrations being "The Holy Family," by Frank Vincent Du Mond; the "Madonna of the Goldfinch." by Raphael; "The Shepherds." by Lerolle; the "Appearance of the Angel to the Shep-herds." by Lagarde; "The Annunciation to the Shep-herds." by Bastien-Lepage; and "Holy Night." by Frist von Ubde. Mr. Stillman and Mr. Cole continue their Articles on the Italian Old Masters, and Mrs. Van Renn-wiser and Mr. Fraser comment on the Christman proelser and Mr. Fraser comment on the Christmas pic-tures of the number. Amelia Gere Mason, who has written so entertainingly of the women of the French salons, writes of "Mozart—after a Hundred Years." "The Saulablia" is continued; and Dr. Weir Mitchell begins a serial, outitled " Characteristics." The mos by Julian Halph, a connoisseur in New Yorker is "The Bowery," by Julian Halph, a connoisseur in New York life. Mr. Stockton has a short story, "The Christmas Sha-drach," in his well-known manner. The peetry of the number is ulentiful and good. number is pleasiful and good,

WOODEN WAR SRIPS DISAPPEARING ractor Wilson Reports on the Old and the New Navy of the Country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Commodore Theodore Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction. has sent his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy. Of the old wooden navy the report says: "These vessels are rapidly disappear ing from the active list of the service, some being condemned, some having been sold while others are being utilized as training and receiving ships, and still others are laid up in ordinary, having exceeded the 20 per cent limitallowed for the repairs of such vessels Only twelve are now available for cruising purposes, and they, within five or six years will be mustered out of service, as their repairs exceed the limitary amount fixed for that

The remaining life of these vessels is given as follows: Lancaster and Yantic, five or six years; Pensacola, one year; Marion, Mobican. Essex, Alliance, and Adams, three years; Iroquois, Thetis, and Kearsarge, two years, and Talispoosa, a few months. The Omaha, Swatara, and Nipsic will probably not be again

fitted for active service.

Referring to vessels of new construction, the report speaks of the usefulness of torpedo cruisers, such as engaged and sank the Blanco Encalada in the Chilian war; and, after recounting the fact that the department has been unable to secure bids for the construction of such a vessel within the limits of the appropriation of \$350,000 made by the last Congress, recommends that the appropriation be limited to \$512,000. At this price a vesse

of 750 tons may be obtained capable of run-ning twenty-three knots an hour and of keep-inglat sea.

Much space is devoted in the report to an account of the progress made during the year on the new vessels now building. Sixty-one per cent. of the work on the armored cruiser Maine was completed on Oct 1 last, and satis-factory progress has been made with the Maine was completed on Oct. I last, and satisfactory progress has been made with the coust line battle ships Massachusetta. Indiana and Oregon, the most important of any yet undertaken by the Government. Stress is laid upon the significance of the contract made for the construction of torpedo boat No. 2 with the Iowa Iron Works, as it indicates the possibility of building these valuable craft at safe inland points. The report says that contracts have already been made for 11,210 tons of the 15,945 tons of armor required for the vessels now building; that all the armored vessels building at navy yards are practically ready for the armor.

the vessels now building; that all the armored vessels building at navy yards are practically ready for the armor.

Selzing the opportunity afforded by the unfortunate experience of our steel cruisers in Chillan waters, the report treats at length of the necessity for sheathing the bottoms of steel vessels. It says:

"The importance of the preservation of the bottoms of steel vessels from corrosion and fouling can hardly be overestimated, and is continually emphasized by the reports of loss of speed and increased consumption of coarceelved from our new unsheathed steel vessels now in commission. Unless we are willing to admit that the rôle of our cruisers in time of war shall be entirely confined to cruises of short duration in the neighborhood of our own ports, it would appear that they are deficient in a most important quality, namely, the ability to maintain high speed at sea for long periods of time."

Beference is made to the valuable data bearing on this subject collected by Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, and an earnest recommendation is made that Congress adopt his conclusions, summarized as follows:

1. All cruising vessels intended for general service in foreign waters should be sheathed if above 1,000 tons displacement.

2. Vessels of less than 1,000 tons displacement, included for general service as cruising guaboaia. Ac. should be of composite construction, viz., with steel framing, wood inside, planking, and copper sheathing. In conclusion. Commodore Wilson says:

"The bureau desires to express, its astisact.

should be of composite construction, viz. with steel framing, wood inside, planking, and copper sheathing.

In conclusion. Commodore Wilson says:

"The bureau desires to express its satisfaction with the progress of the work of building up a navy suited to the needs of the United States. When the vessels now under construction are completed the country will possess the nucleus of a modern fleet, complete in all of its types, from the most powerful armored battle ships to see going torpedo boats. These vessels, designed with special reference to the needs of our own naval service and to fulfill requirements of construction as severe as those of any nation in the world, will be ship for ship, superior to most and second to none of the vessels of any loreign fleet now built or building. It only remains for Congress to decide what number of each class are necessary for the protection of the country."

THE SEATING OF THE SENATE. Peffer Han a Place with the Republi WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.-The nickel plates with the engraved names of the Senators thereon were attached to the desks vesterday. As a rule the new Senators have to take back seats or end ones at the extreme right or left of the Chair. The assignments made yesterday settle the party status of Senators Peffer and

Kyle, about which there has been doubt. Senator Peffer will occupy the seat next to the wall on the third row of the Republican side where Senator Allen used to sit, the inst-named gentleman having secured Senator Farwell's old seat in the middle of the row. Directly in front of Peffer will be Senator Proctor, for whose ac one place. Senator Dixon, the handsome Sen

ator from Rhode Island, gets, the chair in the front row from which George F. Edmunds was wont to pour forth sarcasm, wit, and wisdom

front row from which George F. Edmunds was wont to pour forth sarcasm, wit, and wisdom. On the back row Senator Felton will be the wall-flower, with Senator Gallinger next to him. Senators Dubois, Shoup, and Hansborough are also in this row. Senator Paddock takes Quay's old seat in the front row, and the latter moves along into Evarts's place. In the seat whence Blair was accustomed to bob up an almost all occasions, Pasco will abide. William E. Chandler has advanced from the back row to the second, taking the seat which Washburn deserted for Ingalls's vacant chair, while the flery Walcott slips into the seat occupied by the more flery Spooner.

On the Democratic side Senator Vilas of Wisconsin takes the end seat in the first row made vacant by Senator Bates's removal to the inte Senator Hearsi's place in the centre of the third row. At the end of the second row is Senator Chilton, appointed to succeed Senator Reagan, whose seat at the head of the first row is to be filled by Senator Colquitt. Next to Chilton comes Irby, and back of them will be Senator Gibson of Maryland. Senator Kyle will sit between Senators Gibson and Gordon, who will be able to keep him straight in the imatter of voting. In the back row Senator Palmer of Illinois will have a seat newly put in, Next to him will come Senators Daniel and Barbour, then Senator Hill and Senator Brice, with Senator Bodgott at the head of the row. Hill gets Walc Hampton's former place and Brice gets Colquit's. Senator Payne's seat has peased to Senator White of Iouisiana. Senator Call's old seat has no name on it, and one of the first things for the Senator of Louisiana. Senator Call's old seat has no name on it, and one of the first things for the Senator down will be to decide as to who is the Florida Senator. The new arrangement of seats gives the Republicans 48 votes and the Democrats 40.

Raum May Quit New and Go Free

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Representative Cooper Indiana, the man who was chiefly responsible for the investigation of Comm Raum last winter, is in Washington to-day. He says that if Mr. Baum retires from office with in a month he thinks the charges against his official conduct will be dropped and no inves-tigation of the Pension Office made in the new

tigation of the Pension Office made in the new Congress.

"I went into the last investigation very unwillingly," continued Mr. Cooper "and was impelled by nothing but a sense of duy. Hostlittles are for the present suspended, but if President Harriwon is determined to keep laum the fight will be renewed, and, so far as I am concerned, will be supported with a large supply of the latest and most improved ammunition. It is for the President or Mr. Raum to say whether there shall be a renewnl of the strife."

As Good as Answer as Any. This cablegram from Marseilles was re-ceived at the Corn Exchange yesterday: Periodes Cora Exchange: How is it you decline after Enssia's ukase which makes Europe dependent on American wheat Expansion.

The answer was prepaid and this reply was Love for our fellow men.

The Ladies of Chicago.

From the Inter-Ocean.

If you are once introduced to Chloago's fair sex.

If unmarried, you're toolish not to seek an annex.

In mental resources they are simply immense;

They'll talk literature, science, and sound common

or they'll skim o'er the humoriat's light frothy ses;
They always go loaded with a pat reparter.
And a day in their presence seem reparter, when we're held in their bright conveacely an hour.
When we're held in their bright conveacely an hour.
Fur a model of certaine and contour of form,
You've no need to look farther, they'll take you by
storm. And their eyes so bewitching will pierce through your soul And subject your stout heart to their own soft control: While their cheeks and their bangs and their into are

That the editors in St. Louis lie at their feet.

Grence CREMONE.

Innocence Abrend.

The new game! Play it indee

-Seventy women have licenses for selling beer and

- Seventy women have nowhere for setting over and liquor in New York city.

- Missouri's mineral output so far this year is nearly \$1,000,000 greater in value than last year's product.

- An insane barber in Indianapolis lathered a customer with coal oil and tried to shave him with scissors

iomer with coal oil and tried to anave him with science.

—A company of women is running two canning and preserving factories in Michigan. Not a man is allowed to work in either place.

—A certain train running daily between Chicago and Dwight has been christened "the jag train," from the number of people traveiling by it to Dr. Keeley's Institute for the treatment of dipsomania.

—A hame factory in Traverse Cuy, Mich., turns cut

-A hame factory in Traverse City, Mich., turns cut
1,859 hames a day. On that scale it is an uncommon
industry, hames being the pieces of wood used in the
collars of harnesses for draught horses.

-Twelve thousand Christmas trees have been shipped

from Penobscot Bay to New York city. They are spruce and fir, of symmetrical proportions. It is likely that 50,000 trees will be sent from Maine to New York this

scason.

—With the desire of giving her husband a true picture of herself, a woman in Atchison, Kan., had her photograph taken as she appeared at daily housework in her kitchen dress, with a baby on one arm and broom and dust pan on the other.

—A prisoner in Adburn prison was able to earn and eave about \$500. When he was ill Warden Durston drew his will, bequeathing the money to his three children. He died recently and the Warden has been summoned to prove the will.

dren. He died recently and the Warden has been summoned to prove the will.

The comments of strangers are so numerous in regard to the small number of young women to be seen in the streets of Atchison. Kan, that it has been nacearry to announce that about half of the female residents are kept indoors by the mumps.

—The issuing of cards of thanks is so common in Atohison, Ean., that a woman there thought it was proper to send to a local newspaper a card in which she thanked her kind friends for the valuable assistance they had rendered in helping her to secure a divorce from her husband. —In Durham, Me., a cat was shut up in the Masonis

Hall at the Outober meeting of the lodge and forgutish until the day of the November meeting, just a month afterward. Fuss had torn all the paper off the walls in her efforts to escape, and was very thin but still kick-ing when finally released.

—Speaking of the elaborate Thanksgiving dinners, an old settler in eastern Maine remarked that there had seen something of a change since he was a young man. when the chief inducement for one to attend a Thanks

when the chief inducement for one to attend a Thankegiving feast was the assurance by the host that there
would be plenty of ganuine white four bread.

—Cyrus Field is one of the few Americans who have a
standing acquaintance with Queen Victoria. Mr. Field's
part in the laying of the early Atlautic cubies obtained
for him a presentation to the Queen that meant rather
more than such things usually mean, and the acquaintance of many years ago has been kept up by occa-sional meetings and communications of one kind or

-An extensive find of rich deposits of aluminum was made last week in the San Mateo Mountairs, about forty miles west of Albuquerque. Three miners brought to the latter place samples of a material they had found and with the nature of which they were not ac quainted. It was assayed in Denver, and found to con-tain twenty-five per cent, of aluminum. The men say the metal exists in great abundance.

—A curved armor plate eleven inches and a half in thickness is ready for shipment from the Bethlehem Iron Works to the testing ground at Indian Head. It is one of six plates that have been made for one of the

acceptance of the five plates that are necessary.

Lord Lamington, who recently visited the great
Shan country north of Siam, describes one of the wild
hill tribesmen who wore a red blanket on which appeared in gold paper letters the word "Superior." The the mark, but he was fully convinced that the bright vallow characters made the blanket very valuable -Four camps of the Patriotic Order of the Sona —Four camps of the Patriotic Order of the Sens of America in St. Joseph. Mo., presented a national flag is the High School, and it was to have been hoisted with proper ceremony on Thanksgiving Day, but some mem-bers of the School Board objected on the ground that it might be regarded as a sectarian movement started by a secret order to cultivate in the minds of the pupils certain ideas which patrons believe should not be is-troduced Into an institution of learning.

—An advertisement in a Madagassar newspaper as nounces that Mr. Gafour of Tamatave had received from Paris a machine "of the greatest perfection" for making aerated waters, and that on and after Aug. 25 Mr. Oafour will sell at his store lemonade, soda water, seltzer, and ginger beer. A card signed by two physicians is attached to the advertisement, certifying that they recommend these drinks as healthful and a particularly agreeable during the hot season. —A recent traveller in Moroeco says that for per

who dress in white and love to be very nest in their personal appearance the Moroccans are very indifferent to the cleanliness of their towns. Around the mos-beautifully furnished houses are heaps of refuse. the bodies of dead animals. All the care of the peop is centred upon the interior of their houses. They fu

-People of the pretty Pittsburgh suburb of Believus are trying to figure out Mr. J. M. Hukle's relationship to himself. On Thanksgiving eve he married Miss Fa Wilkins. A year ago, the bridegroom's father, a win er, married an elder sister of his son's bride, and therefore, became stepmother to the young man, is now her brother-in-law. The young man's fath also his son's brother-in-law, and some people have figured the thing fine say that the bridegroom i

-The Bath four-masted ship Shenandosh was built for extreme speed, being chiefly designed (x great carrying capacity, but she has handly bents the crack British fron ships Strathearn and Balkamai and the fast American ship 8. D. Carleton in a race from San Francisco to Havre. The Shenandoah made the run in 109 days, carrying 5,000 tons of wheat, the largest cargo ever put into a wooden sailing ship. To S. D. Carleton was second, and the two Britishers, si last accounts, were hustling for third place.

last accounts, were hustling for third place.

Henry George is a singularly absent-minded and preoccupied man, so much so, indeed, that he frequently passes acquaintances by without seeing them, though he may seem to be looking them straight in the ace. At the same time he is often minutely observant, and when anything unusual attracts his attention he is prompt with a query. He reduced a harmless young Englishman to a state of painful embarrassment amid the crowd of a London drawing room by looking har at his monocle and suddenly saying: "Do you wes that because one eye is different from the other?"

—Austin Corbin's "ring fence" about his game preserves in New Hampshire is twenty-eight miles long, and it cost \$1,000 a mile. Favored persons receive per mission to drive through the park. Mr. Corbin bu printed cards conferring this privilege, and the requi-tions for visitors are elaborate. No firearms are per mitted to visitors, and at the same time all person entering the park are warned to beware of the wil beasts that abound within the ring fonce. Travellers in the region, on inquiring the owner of this or that piece of land, are met with the stereotyped answer. "Corbina."

-Dr. Lenz says that when he went to Fez, one of the capitals of Morocco, he found a most unlooked for cus-tom among the women. Mohammedans are not supposed to drink spirituous liquors, but Dr. Lens say the women in Morocco are universally addicted to the practice. The Jews make a brandy for which their customers are almost exclusively Moorish women.
While the men are strict prohibitionists, the women
drink brandy in large quantities. Women who came to
Dr. Lens's house to see his Moorish servants never failed to ask him for a glass of wine or cognac, and be was surprised to see the quantities they could drink.

-A woman, whom the London Fines calls "a Ma-A woman, whom the London Fines calls "a Ma-hatma of the highest order, or else a remarkably elever conjuror." is giving exhibitions in London. The lady calls herself "The Little Georgia Magnet," and she is otherwise known as Miss Abbott. She seems to possess some abnormal force, which helps her to do astonish-ing things. She touches a chair with her fingers, and a strong man who is trying to hold it still staggers like a drunken man. When she holds a chair between her ocal drunken man. When she holds a chair between her open dranken man. When she holds a chair between her open palms no one or two men appear able to thrust it to the ground. Six committeemen at one exhibition piled themselves upon two chairs and she lifted this confused mass of mankind without apparent exertion. Then she lifted a half dozen committeemen who were doing their best to keep a billiard one on the floor. She simply touched the cue. These and other remarkable feats are inducing the London people to believe that the Georgia midget is a wonder in her way. They seem not to have heard of "Luiu Hearst," who, by the way, also came from Georgia.

to have hears of "Linu hears," vito, by the way, and came from Georgia.

—A new safety device for clearing obstructions from the track in front of electric cars, and especially for savins the life of any person whom the cars may rist down, was tested in Boston last week. The fender, as it is called, consists of a triangular folding stees frame over which is stretched a stout rope netting. It is attached to the front platform, and is the width of the car. When an obstraction is seen on the track the car. When an obstruction is seen on the track the motorman releases the fender, which opens and spreads the net in front of the car, with the bottom of the frame about nine inches above the track, and we arranged as easily to catch and throw into the net arr person standing on the track, no matter at what speed the car may be running. In the case of a person lying on the track, or a child that the fender might pass over, on the trace, or a child that the fender intent pass of a projecting bar is struck and a big metal scripp is released and drops on the track in front of the wheels. This would pick up any object whatever, but not so tenderly as the net. A dummy of stract and said was used in the test, and the results were highly satisfactory to the railroad men present. The decise is equally ory to the railroad men present. The derive is equalit

good for cable cars. Pleurisy pains, asthmatic and all throat affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for counts and colds, Dr. Jayne's Expecturant.